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Attorneys for Defendant  
NISSAN NORTH AMERICA, INC.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

LAWRENCE PAYNE,	}	Case No. 2:23-cv-00772-KJM-DB
Plaintiff,		<b>STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER – DISCOVERY ONLY</b>
vs.		
NISSAN NORTH AMERICA, INC., and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,		
Defendants.	}	

**1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special

1 protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than  
2 prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby  
3 stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective  
4 Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket  
5 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it  
6 affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or  
7 items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal  
8 principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below,  
9 that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential  
10 information under seal; Civil Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must  
11 be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission  
12 from the court to file material under seal.

13 2. DEFINITIONS

14 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the  
15 designation of information or items under this Order.

16 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of  
17 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for  
18 protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), including materials that  
19 contain trade secret or other confidential research, technical, cost, price,  
20 marketing, or other commercial information, which are, for competitive reasons,  
21 normally, kept confidential by the parties, as contemplated by Federal Rules of  
22 Civil Procedure 26(c)(1)(G).

23 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House  
24 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

25 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information  
26 or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as  
27 “CONFIDENTIAL.”  
28

1           2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information,  
2 regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or  
3 maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible  
4 things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in  
5 this matter.

6           2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a  
7 matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel  
8 to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

9           2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this  
10 action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other  
11 outside counsel.

12           2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association,  
13 or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

14           2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a  
15 party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action  
16 and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a  
17 law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

18           2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,  
19 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and  
20 their support staffs).

21           2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or  
22 Discovery Material in this action.

23           2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation  
24 support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits  
25 or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or  
26 medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

27           2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is  
28 designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

1           2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery  
2       Material from a Producing Party.

3       3.    SCOPE

4           The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only  
5       Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or  
6       extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or  
7       compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or  
8       presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.  
9       However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover  
10      the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the  
11      time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain  
12      after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a  
13      violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial  
14      or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the  
15      disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source  
16      who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality  
17      to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed  
18      by a separate agreement or order.

19      4.    DURATION

20           Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations  
21      imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees  
22      otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be  
23      deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action,  
24      with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and  
25      exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,  
26      including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of  
27      time pursuant to applicable law.

28      5.    DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

1           5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for  
2 Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for  
3 protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to  
4 specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating  
5 Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents,  
6 items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of  
7 the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not  
8 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

9           Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited.  
10 Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for  
11 an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case  
12 development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other  
13 parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

14           If it comes to a Designating Party’s attention that information or items that  
15 it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party  
16 must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken  
17 designation.

18           5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided  
19 in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as  
20 otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies  
21 for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material  
22 is disclosed or produced.

23           Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

24           (a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic  
25 documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial  
26 proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” to  
27 each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the  
28 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly

1 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the  
2 margins).

3 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available  
4 for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting  
5 Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the  
6 inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for  
7 inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting Party has  
8 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must  
9 determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this  
10 Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party  
11 must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” legend to each page that contains Protected  
12 Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for  
13 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
14 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

15 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial  
16 proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of  
17 the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

18 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary  
19 and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent  
20 place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or  
21 item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the  
22 information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent  
23 practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

24 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent  
25 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone,  
26 waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such  
27 material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must  
28

1 make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with  
2 the provisions of this Order.

3 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

4 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a  
5 designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a  
6 Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable,  
7 substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption  
8 or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
9 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after  
10 the original designation is disclosed.

11 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute  
12 resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is  
13 challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to  
14 whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the  
15 challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific  
16 paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each  
17 challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in  
18 voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within  
19 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party  
20 must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not  
21 proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the  
22 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in  
23 designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A  
24 Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if  
25 it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the  
26 Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a  
27 timely manner.



1           6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge  
2 without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to  
3 retain confidentiality within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within  
4 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve  
5 their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a  
6 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and  
7 confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the  
8 Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration  
9 within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the  
10 confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the  
11 Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at  
12 any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the  
13 designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion  
14 brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent  
15 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer  
16 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

17           The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the  
18 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper  
19 purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other  
20 parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating  
21 Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to  
22 retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the  
23 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the  
24 Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

25   7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

26           7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that  
27 is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with  
28 this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation.



1 Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and  
2 under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been  
3 terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below  
4 (FINAL DISPOSITION).

5 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at  
6 a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the  
7 persons authorized under this Order.

8 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless  
9 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party,  
10 a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated  
11 “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

12 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as  
13 well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably  
14 necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the  
15 Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit  
16 A;

17 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel)  
18 of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
19 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
20 Bound” (Exhibit A);

21 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
22 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
23 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

24 (d) the court and its personnel;

25 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial  
26 consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is  
27 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
28 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

1 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom  
2 disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment  
3 and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the  
4 Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition  
5 testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be  
6 separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone  
7 except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

8 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information  
9 or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

10 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED  
11 IN OTHER LITIGATION

12 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other  
13 litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this  
14 action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must:

15 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such  
16 notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

17 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or  
18 order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by  
19 the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall  
20 include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

21 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be  
22 pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

23 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served  
24 with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in  
25 this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from  
26 which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the  
27 Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and  
28 expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and

nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE  
PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before

1 a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party  
2 shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its  
3 Protected Material.

4 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

5 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has  
6 disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized  
7 under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a)  
8 notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use  
9 its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c)  
10 inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all  
11 the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the  
12 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as  
13 Exhibit A.

14 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE  
15 PROTECTED MATERIAL

16 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain  
17 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other  
18 protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal  
19 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify  
20 whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for  
21 production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence  
22 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of  
23 disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client  
24 privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement  
25 in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

26 12. MISCELLANEOUS

27 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of  
28 any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

1           12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this  
2 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to  
3 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in  
4 this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on  
5 any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective  
6 Order.

7           12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the  
8 Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all  
9 interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any  
10 Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material  
11 must comply with Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under  
12 seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected  
13 Material at issue. A sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that  
14 the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or  
15 otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to  
16 file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party  
17 may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the  
18 court.

19       13. FINAL DISPOSITION

20 Upon final termination of this action, including any and all appeals, counsel for  
21 each party must, upon request of the producing party, return all confidential  
22 information to the party that produced the information, including any copies,  
23 excerpts, and summaries of that information, or must destroy same at the option  
24 of the receiving party, and must purge all such information from all machine-  
25 readable media on which it resides. Notwithstanding the foregoing, counsel for  
26 each party may retain all pleadings, briefs, memoranda, motions, and other  
27 documents filed with the Court that refer to or incorporate confidential  
28 information, and will continue to be bound by this Order with respect to all such

1 retained information. Further, attorney work product materials that contain  
2 confidential information need not be destroyed, but, if they are not destroyed, the  
3 person in possession of the attorney work product will continue to be bound by  
4 this Order with respect to all such retained information.

5  
6  
7 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

8  
9 Dated: September 6, 2023

STRATEGIC LEGAL PRACTICES, A

10  
11 By /s/ Elizabeth A. LaRocque  
Elizabeth A. LaRocque  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
12 LAWRENCE PAYNE

13 Dated: September 6, 2023

**SHOOK HARDY & BACON LLP**

14  
15 By: /s/ Jason M. Richardson  
Jason M. Richardson  
16 Attorneys for Defendant  
17 NISSAN NORTH AMERICA, INC.

18  
19  
20  
21 **ORDER**

22 Pursuant to the parties' stipulation, IT IS SO ORDERED.

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT:

24 1. Requests to seal documents shall be made by motion before the same  
25 judge who will decide the matter related to that request to seal.

26 2. The designation of documents (including transcripts of testimony) as  
27 confidential pursuant to this order does not automatically entitle the parties to file  
28 such a document with the court under seal. Parties are advised that any request to

1 seal documents in this district is governed by Local Rule 141. In brief, Local Rule  
2 141 provides that documents may only be sealed by a written order of the court  
3 after a specific request to seal has been made. L.R. 141(a). However, a mere  
4 request to seal is not enough under the local rules. In particular, Local Rule 141(b)  
5 requires that “[t]he ‘Request to Seal Documents’ shall set forth the statutory or  
6 other authority for sealing, the requested duration, the identity, by name or  
7 category, of persons to be permitted access to the document, and all relevant  
8 information.” L.R. 141(b).

9 3. A request to seal material must normally meet the high threshold of  
10 showing that “compelling reasons” support secrecy; however, where the material  
11 is, at most, “tangentially related” to the merits of a case, the request to seal may be  
12 granted on a showing of “good cause.” Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC,  
13 809 F.3d 1092, 1096-1102 (9th Cir. 2016); Kamakana v. City and County of  
14 Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-80 (9th Cir. 2006).

15 4. Nothing in this order shall limit the testimony of parties or non-parties, or  
16 the use of certain documents, at any court hearing or trial – such determinations  
17 will only be made by the court at the hearing or trial, or upon an appropriate  
18 motion.

19 5. With respect to motions regarding any disputes concerning this protective  
20 order which the parties cannot informally resolve, the parties shall follow the  
21 procedures outlined in Local Rule 251. Absent a showing of good cause, the court  
22 will not hear discovery disputes on an ex parte basis or on shortened time.

23 6. The parties may not modify the terms of this Protective Order without the  
24 court’s approval. If the parties agree to a potential modification, they shall submit  
25 a stipulation and proposed order for the court’s consideration.

26 7. Pursuant to Local Rule 141.1(f), the court will not retain jurisdiction over  
27 enforcement of the terms of this Protective Order after the action is terminated.

28 ///



1           8. Any provision in the parties' stipulation that is in conflict with anything  
2 in this order is hereby DISAPPROVED.

3 DATED: September 8, 2023           /s/ DEBORAH BARNES  
4   UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury  
that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that  
was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of  
California on [ ] in the case of LAWRENCE PAYNE v. NISSAN NORTH  
AMERICA, INC., Case No. 2:23-cv-00772. I agree to comply with and to be  
bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and  
acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and  
punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose  
in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective  
Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of  
this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District  
Court for the Eastern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms  
of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur  
after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name]  
of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address  
and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in  
connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this  
Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_